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WESTERN REGION OF NIGERIA

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WESTERN REGION OF NIGERIA, 1955-60

Laid on the Tables of the Western Regional Legislature as Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1959

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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WESTERN REGION OF NIGERIA—1955-60

PART I.—INTRODUCTION

A White Paper entitled "The Development of Western Region of Nigeria, 1955-60" was laid on the Tables of the Legislature as Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955. On the 14th of December, 1955, the Honourable Premier Chief Obafemi Awolowo in an historic speech moved the motion requesting the House of Assembly's approval for the Development Plan. The text of the motion is as follows:—

> "That this House approves the proposals in the White Paper entitled 'The Development of the Western Region of Nigeria 1955-60' including the making of fresh borrowings to a total of £15.06 million to meet part of the capital expenditure proposed in the Development Programme."

After a debate in which both sides of the House participated, the motion was unanimously carried. Thus was formally launched what was in effect the Second Five Year Plan of the present Government.

2. The Plan laid on the Tables of the Legislature was a flexible one, and, as was foreseen at the time, has required amendment from year to year. Now that the planning period is running to an end, the time has come for a Progress Report on the whole programme to be submitted; thus enabling Honourable Members of the Legislature to see which of the targets set down in the Programme have been achieved, how much will be achieved in the last year of the Plan and in what respects and for what reasons performance has fallen short of targets. This information will provide useful background knowledge for members when they are called upon to consider the 1959-60 Budget and will assist in the preparation of the 1960-65 programme.

3. For purposes of comparison between the policies and plans set out in the original programme and the performance and achievements which are being reported in this White Paper, the format of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 will be followed closely. However, because of certain organisational changes, namely, the integration of Ministries, some change in portfolios, and the formation of a Ministry of Economic Planning, direct comparison will not always be possible. While, on the whole, the Plan as approved by the Legislature has been and is being carried out, certain factors such as the availability of improved information on specific projects and re-examination of policies have led to some adjustments in the original plan. In the following pages attention is drawn from time to time to modifications which have been made to policy in the light of changing circumstances. Moreover since the current planning period does not come to an end until 31st March, 1960 some parts of the programme are not yet completed. This Report shows the extent to which programmes are likely to be completed by the 31st of March, 1960, and states what particular projects will need to be carried over into the next planning period.

Economic Planning Committee

4. In paragraphs 7-9 of the original Plan the Government acknowledged it indebtedness in the formulation of the Plan first to the Report of the Mission to Nigeria of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and secondly to Professor W. Arthur Lewis. The Government's greatest indebtedness, it was then acknowledged, was to the Economic Planning Committee of Executive Council set up on the recommendation of the International Bank Mission. The services of this committees

which has kept the programme under constant review during the past four years, have been most useful in furthering the carrying out of the policies laid down. The Government is therefore taking this opportunity to express once more its gratitude to the members of this Committee, and in particular to the unofficial members, for their invaluable services. Since 1957, the Committee has been served by a specialised Ministry—the Ministry of Economic Planning—which is now responsible for the preparation, implementation and revision of the Region's Development Plans and also for the co-ordination of the Region's plans and policies with those of the other Governments in the Federation; it is also responsible for economic investigations and provision of statistical material essential to intelligent planning. The establishment of a separate Ministry was found necessary to ensure that this work was carried out successfully.

Basic Principles

5. In paragraph 10 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 it was stated that "the overall objective is to increase production in the Region, both agricultural and industrial, so as to bring about a steady rise in income and standard of living." Four principles were proposed for achieving this end; first, the provision of adequate public services; second, the strengthening of the productive capacity of the Region's economy; third, to keep recurrent expenditure within the limits imposed by revenue; and fourth, to increase the use of the community development spirit as a medium of fostering economic progress.

6. In Part III information is given in full of the extent to which these objectives have been achieved. Examination of this Part will show that sufficient progress has been made with the provision of social services, in particular education and medical services, to justify a redirection of emphasis to give highest priority to the stimulation of agricultural and industrial production which will ensure that the economy is sufficiently strengthened to enable a further advance to be made in living standards and to provide a better way of life for all sections of the community.

Planning Problems

7. In the original plan, mention was made of factors which tend to set limits within which this Region has discretion to plan. The factors mentioned were very briefly, first, that the Western Region is a unit of a Federation, secondly, that the prospects of expanding revenue were limited, and thirdly lack of statistical information. The National Economic Council and the Joint Planning Committee have been established, the first in 1955 and the second in 1958, to overcome the difficulties in formulating national economic policies and in co-ordinating plans and material relating to economic development in a Federal relationship. The former has made a major contribution at the highest level to an understanding of the economic problems of Nigeria as a whole and to their solution, and the latter, in the few months since its first meeting, has prepared the way for closer co-ordination at the official level. Both these bodies supplement the continuing consultation and co-operation between Federal and Regional Ministries.

8. Difficulties in increasing revenue have not proved a serious obstacle to implementation of programmes, in spite of revenue from income tax falling short of forecast targets, as revenues have proved buoyant and revenue collected, and estimated for the last two years of the plan, has generally exceeded expectations. Furthermore, changes in methods of allocation of revenue arising out of the recommendations of the Fiscal

Commission[1] have given to Regions greater responsibility for determining the level of taxation, although consultation between the Regions and the Federation continues to be necessary in the public interest. One perturbing feature of the new arrangements, though fully acceptable to this Government which has steadily pressed for independent revenues, is that the prices of the produce, taxes on which are a principal source of revenue, are liable to violent fluctuations in world markets, which gives an element of instability to revenue the effect of which is examined more fully in Part II.

9. The problems imposed by lack of statistical information have to some extent been mitigated by the establishment of a Statistics Division in the Ministry of Economic Planning. This Division, and a complementary Economics Division shortly to be established to undertake basic economic studies, will make a substantial contribution to the work of the Ministry of Economic Planning which, in formulating programmes and policies, in supervising their implementation, and in assessing their value needs to have at its disposal as much basic economic information and statistical material as can be assembled. It is envisaged that before the completion of the current planning period a Statistical Bulletin will be in regular publication, an Economic Survey will have been published, and a number of economic and statistical studies will have been completed. This information, and a preliminary economic survey, will be of major assistance in formulating the next development programme, and will provide background information which the public has every right to expect.

Development Budgeting

10. Starting with the Financial Year, 1956-57 the Government introduced separate Recurrent and Capital Budgets for the reasons set out in paragraphs 20-31 of the Development Plan. The Budgets in that year and subsequent years are sufficient evidence in themselves of the wisdom of this change.

Development Institutions and the Marketing Board

11. No changes of particular economic significance have been made in the relationship of these institutions to Government as set out in paragraphs 32-36 of the Development Plan. However, new Laws have been passed for both the Finance Corporation and the Production Development Board, now the Development Corporation. The former was passed in 1955 and has been subsequently amended, and the latter in February of this year; amendments have also been made to the Marketing Board Law. The principal changes arising out of this legislation[2] are that the relationship of these institutions to Government is expressed in more general terms, and the powers of the Minister responsible are with some exceptions limited to the appointment of Chairman and members, the giving of general directions and calling for information. Official representation on the Boards and Corporations has now ceased. Further information about these institutions is given in subsequent parts of this report, and the terms on which loans are made to them to finance their programmes are set out in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1959 entitled "Loans to Statutory Corporations, Local Government Councils and Other Quasi-Government Institutions."

1. Report of the Fiscal Commission, Cmnd. 481.

2 (*a*) Finance Corporation and Local Loans Board, No. 9 of 1955; Finance Corporation and Local Loans Board (Amendment) Laws Nos 36 and 37 of 1958.
(*b*) Western Nigeria Development Corporation Law, 1959.
(*c*) Marketing Board (Amendment) Laws, Nos 38 and 39 of 1958.

Encouragement of Private Enterprise

12. The Finance Corporation Law now permits it to engage in share participation in private enterprise and its organisation has been strengthened and money provided to enable it to play a bigger part in financing private enterprise by way of loan. To this end Local Loans Boards have been established throughout the Region.

13. Concerning the Government's policy towards the indigenous banks Government has itself placed about half its banking business with one of these institutions and the Government agencies have also placed a large proportion of their business and placed money on deposit with them; they have also encouraged those with whom they do business to do likewise. In addition the Marketing Board has invested £1,000,000 in cumulative non-participating preference shares with the National Bank of Nigeria. The Government has also given support to Federal Legislation for the establishment of a Central Bank[3] and for the control of banking throughout Nigeria,[4] after it had been fully consulted.

14. In pursuance of its policy of encouraging overseas investment in the development of the Region an Economic Mission headed by the Honourable the Premier himself, who was accompanied by the then Minister of Development visited Europe the United States, Canada and Japan early in 1956, with five others and a follow up Mission led by the Minister of Development went to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom in 1957; since that date Government has welcomed a number of economic and trade missions from overseas. In addition, the Government has published a document entitled "General Information and Notes on Investment Possibilities in the Western Region of Nigeria" and has given wide overseas publicity to the Honourable the Premier's restatement of the Government's policy on Foreign Capital published as an Appendix to Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955. The Government has also given support to the publication on two occasions of the Federal statement entitled "Opportunities for Overseas Investment in the Federation of Nigeria", Federal legislation designed to attract overseas investment[5] and to the establishment of the Nigerian Investment Company Limited sponsored by the Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited. As a result of this policy of encouragement overseas investors are already participating in a number of industrial projects and in a rubber plantation. This opportunity is taken of re-affirming the welcome that will be given to friends abroad who wish to participate in the development of the Region and to extending it to the many agencies providing much needed technical assistance, among which are the Israeli Government, the International Co-operation Administration and private institutions.

PART II.—FINANCIAL RESOURCES

15. At paragraphs 40-44 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 a forecast was made of the financial resources which were likely to be available during the development period. For purposes of comparison the revenue forecast and summary of total resources then prepared are now put side by side with the latest figures available in the Tables below:—

3 Central Bank of Nigeria Ordinance, No. 24 of 1958.
4 Banking Ordinance, No. 19 of 1958.
5 Industrial Development (Import Duties Relief) Ordinance, No. 27 of 1957.
Industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Ordinance, No. 8 of 1958.
Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 23 of 1958.

Table I.—Revenue

Year	*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*Total*
	£,m	*£,m*	*£,m*	*£,m*	*£,m*	*£,m*
Forecast ...	13.00	13.50	14.50	15.50	17.50	74.00
Latest figures ...	14.38	15.52	15.49	15.88	18.48	79.75

Table II.—Total Resources

	Forecast	*Latest figures*
	£,m	*£,m*
General Revenue Balance (including working capital) at 1st April, 1955.	5.00	4.71
Revenue Equalisation Fund at 1st April, 1955	1.80	1.72
Capital Works Account at 1st April, 1955	—	0.41
Marketing Board Loans and Grants (less expenditure incurred prior to 1st April, 1955).	18.80	19.81
Marketing Board reimbursement of cocoa expenditure, 1955-56	—	0.50
Federal Loan (less expenditure prior to 1st April, 1955) ...	1.00	0.70
Other Loans	5.06	—
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	0.70	1.24
Other Development Fund Receipts, 1956-60 (excluding Appropriations from Revenue Surplus).	—	1.76
Current Revenue, 1955-60	74.00	79.75
TOTAL	106.36	110.60

16. In paragraph 8, Part I, reference is made to the buoyancy of revenues; Table I above shows that actual revenue greatly exceeded forecast in the first three years of the planning period and is expected to be substantially higher than forecast in the last two years. Revenue has therefore expanded more rapidly than anticipated in spite of revenue from Regional Income Tax having fallen well below estimate. The principal reason for the buoyancy of revenues is that steadily increasing prosperity and expanding development expenditure in both the public and private sectors have led directly and through increased earnings to rising revenue from import and excise duties, and from internal revenue. In addition, revenue from export duty on primary products, particularly cocoa, has remained steady at a somewhat higher level than was forecast in 1955. The steadiness of revenues from export duty is attributable largely to prices continuing to be reasonably favourable. Appendix I shows the way in which the principal items of revenue have moved since 1955-56. The recent increases in import and excise duties and changes in the system of revenue allocation are the principal causes of the estimated increase in revenue between 1958-59 and 1959-60 of £2.6 million.

17. As a result of decisions made at the last Constitutional Conference when the Report of the Fiscal Commission was adopted, the system of allocation of revenue between the Regions will be substantially changed with effect from 1st April, 1959. The principal feature of this change is that Regions will become much more dependent on their revenues from export duty the whole, instead of 50 per cent, of the proceeds of which will be paid to the Regions. The revenue of the Region will therefore become less stable and will tend to fluctuate with fluctuations in the price of export produce and with the volume exported.

18. Because of the greater potential instability of revenue and in pursuance of the policy set out in paragraph 26 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 where the intention was

expressed of building the Revenue Equalisation Fund up to a figure equal to six months' current revenue, it is not proposed to consider the Fund, which will amount to £3.0 million on 31st March, 1960, as available to finance development expenditure.

19. In paragraphs 47-50 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 consideration was given to expanding the internal revenues of the Region and it was proposed that efficient machinery for tax assessment and collection should be set up. A Regional Income Tax Law, No. 16 of 1957, has since been passed and has come into force with effect from 1st April, 1957 by which time the Inland Revenue Division of the Ministry of Finance had been started. In the short time in which the Division has been operating the foundations of a modern and efficient system of taxation have been laid. The annual yield from income tax is not yet high and is unlikely to exceed £300,000 before the end of the present planning period. However, a determined start has been made in the face of major difficulties. The value of this effort will become apparent in future years. Other proposals for raising internal revenue, in particular by way of sales taxes, have not been pursued as the new arrangements for allocation of revenue have altered responsibilities and made it possible to raise additional revenue by increases in import, excise, and export duties arranged in consultation with the other Governments of the Federation.

20. In the following Table the latest figures of recurrent and capital expenditure are compared with the Development Plan figures.

Table III.—Recurrent and Capital Expenditure, 1959-60

	1955-56	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*Total*
	£,*m*	£,*m*	£,*m*	£,*m*	£,*m*	£,*m*
Recurrent: Plan Figures ...	11.90	13.34	14.09	15.20	15.90	70.43
Latest Figures ...	10.13	11.29	12.11	14.75	15.48	63.76
Capital: Plan Figures ...	7.70	8.25	7.07	6.41	4.89	34.32
Latest Figures ...	4.85	5.89	3.98	4.85	14.97	34.54
TOTAL: Plan Figures ...	19.60	21.59	21.16	21.61	20.79	104.75
Latest Figures ...	14.98	17.18	16.09	19.60	30.45	98.30

It will be observed from the above that while it has been possible "to ensure that recurrent expenditure at the end of the planning period is no higher as a result of the immense capital outlay that the Plan involves than can be carried by the level of recurrent revenue at that time" (paragraph 13 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955) it has not proved possible so far to achieve the level of capital expenditure envisaged in the Plan. Further information on why expenditure has fallen short of forecast is given in Part III. A major effort to catch up with development expenditure will be made in the last year of the Plan.

21. Of the total resources set out in paragraph 15 above £8.75 million will be available after 31st March, 1960. How the balance will be used is shown below:—

	£,*m*	£,*m*
Total Expenditure, 1955-60	98.30	
Depreciation of Investments, 1955-58	2.80	
Transfers to Statutory Funds	0.75	
		101.85
Add		
Revenue Equalisation Fund	2.98	
Consolidated Revenue Fund	4.64	
Capital Expenditure and Development Fund	1.13	
		8.75
TOTAL		£110.60

22. The Public Debt of the Region amounted to £1,000,000 on 1st April, 1955, and has since increased to £11,000,000. The cost of servicing this debt has risen from £53,750 in 1955-56 to £603,750 and will not increase beyond that sum during the current planning period. This is less than 3½ per cent of recurrent revenue; there is therefore much scope for financing further development by way of loan.

PART III.—MINISTRY EXPENDITURE PROGRAMMES: 1955-60

SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTORY NOTE

23. In paragraph 3 of Part I, reference was made to organisational changes, namely, the integration of Ministries, some change in portfolios and the formation of a Ministry of Economic Planning which make direct comparison of proposals with progress difficult. This difficulty becomes particularly apparent when considering individual programmes as set out in Part IV of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955, as each section and table of figures was based on the departmental form of organisation, which has since given way to integrated Ministries, and administrative expenditure was shown in a separate section. It has, therefore, been decided to report progress in terms of intergrated Ministries, and to show in Appendices II and III a breakdown of the principal categories of development expenditure in a standardised form.

SECTION 2.—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Table IV.—Financial Summary

Expenditure	*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Recurrent	945	1,035	1,082	1,554	1,480	6,095
Capital	59	200	143	223	304	929
TOTAL	1,004	1,235	1,225	1,777	1,784	7,024

Note.—The Ministry now comprises the Administration and General and Agricultural Training, Extension and Investigation Divisions and the Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries Divisions.

Agricultural Training, Extension and Investigation Divisions

24. *General Objectives.*—The total expenditure of these Divisions and the departments or units which they now replace is expected to be some £3 million less than was envisaged in the Plan. The greatest single factor limiting performance has been the recruiting of professional officers—particularly for the Investigation Division—to enable the projects and investigations planned to be carried through. Nevertheless during the period 1955-59 the general objectives of agricultural policy as set out in paragraph 62 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 have remained substantially unchanged.

25. *Staff.*—The number of locally trained technical field staff has increased from 291 in 1955-56 to 485 at present but unfortunately similar progress has not been achieved in the professional grades. At the end of 1955-56 there were sixty-three posts for professional officers in the establishment of the Department of Agriculture of which 50 per cent were unfilled. Vacancies had however been reduced to 33 per cent by April 1957, but in the last twenty-two months the position has deteriorated and at

present 36 per cent or twenty-seven out of the seventy-five existing posts in the Agricultural Divisions of the Ministry still remain unfilled. Through the American Aid Programme the services of ten agricultural specialists have been obtained to deal with research investigations important to development and which could not otherwise have been attempted, and with an increasing number of Nigerians undertaking University courses in agriculture and allied subjects there is hope of gradual improvement in the future.

26. *Training.*—A new School of Agriculture was opened at Akure in January 1957. Together with the original school at Ibadan the annual intake capacity of students has now been raised from 80 to 210. The Akure School is designed to train men over a sixteen-month course to Agricultural Assistant grade only. Although the Moor Plantation School is gradually changing over to training only Agricultural Superintendents, courses are still being run there for Agricultural Assistants. In 1958, the output from the two Schools amounted to seventy-five Agricultural Assistants and fifteen Agricultural Superintendents, as compared with fifteen Agricultural Assistants only who passed out in 1955.

27. *Agricultural Investigation Division.*—The Agricultural Investigation Division has suffered more than any other from the staff recruitment problem, and most of the key posts still remain vacant. The number of Nigerians coming forward as trained research workers has been few while wastage due to resignation and transfers to other countries has been proportionately heavier than in other Agricultural Divisions. The Federal Agricultural Research Department which it was agreed should take the lead in basic agricultural research has fared little better with its staff problems and, therefore, much of the investigational work proposed in the Western Region Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 has either not been started or has made little progress.

28. Information on research on oil palms and cocoa has continued to come from the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research and from the West African Cocoa Research Institute's activities in Ibadan and in Tafo in Ghana. The Cocoa agronomy section of the Ministry has been able through its investigations of practical problems to make recommendations for improvements in the cultivation, planting and regeneration of this crop, while the Soils and Chemistry Section which has devoted most of its time to the reconnaisance soil survey of the cocoa belt, should complete this operation, which has covered over 16,000 square miles, by the end of 1959.

29. The cocoa demonstration and trial station opened in 1957-58 near Akure is the only one of the three stations proposed which will be established during the present Plan.

30. Short term investigations on food production have taken place at such intervals as the staff position has allowed. Maize breeding for higher yielding disease-resistant strains is the only line in which steady progress has been made, though recommendations for the fertiliser requirements of yams in the savannah areas and the control of yam beetle in the wetter areas of Ondo and the Midwest have also been worked on. The American Specialists are, however, now rendering valuable assistance with work on such important food crops as pulses and the potentialities of the coffee crop in the Region is receiving the attention of two of these officers.

31. Close collaboration with the Faculty of Agriculture, University College, Ibadan, and the West African Stored Products Research Unit on trials with maize storage and drying have led to the deve opment of methods which can be demonstrated by the staff of the Agricultural Extension Services Division.

32. Grassland studies as well as land utilisation problems are also being carried out by the American Specialists but cattle breeding, pig and poultry problems, although continuing to receive the attention of Agricultural Officers in the School at Moor Plantation and in the Agricultural Extension Division, must await the recruitment of suitable specialists to the Livestock Division before they can be thoroughly examined.

33. *Agricultural Extension Division.*—The aim of the Agricultural Extension Division continues to be one of increasing productivity, which, demanding as it does the closest possible contact with the farmer, has necessitated a considerable expansion of the service. Such expansion has been possible as a result of an increasing number of qualified Nigerian recruits as Agricultural Officers, and the greater output of trained technical staff from the Schools of Agriculture. In addition, by the re-deployment of field staff, in 1958, a much more adequate coverage of all areas of the Region has been achieved.

34. In the light of experience gained since 1955, certain modifications have been made to the programme of work summarised in paragraphs 69-74 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955. These changes together with the progress made in the various undertakings are outlined below.

35. The distribution of seed of new maize varieties which are resistant to rust disease and may yield up to 50 per cent more than local varieties is meeting an encouraging response from farmers. Interest is also being shown at present in demonstrations of maize drying and storage methods which are so important to improvement in the marketing of this crop.

36. Cotton seed multiplication and distribution increased during the 1955-57 period but pending further investigation into the economic viability of expanded local cotton growing projects, field work designed to increase the production of cotton lint is being maintained at the 1955-57 level.

37. Attempts by the Ministry to sell fertilisers to farmers for use on their yams have not aroused widespread popular enthusiasm. Some farmers continue to purchase and use fertiliser but the majority do not appear to consider that the returns justify the expenditure involved. There has recently been a reduction in the retail price of fertiliser and this may induce an increased number of farmers to use it.

38. Rice demonstration and facilities for seed distribution have been maintained but the production of upland rice under local farming conditions and at present prices appears to have reached its peak acreage. The mechanisation of this crop has not as yet shown assured economic returns and insufficient information has come forward from the Federal Rice Research Station to enable solutions to be found to the problems of swamp rice production.

39. The expansion of citrus production was intended mainly to provide greater supplies of oranges for Lafia Canning Factory, to meet the demand for fresh fruit railed to the Northern Region and for local consumption. The citrus rehabilitation programme for moribund cocoa areas around Ibadan has not proved easy to execute largely because of the lack of interest shown by the farmers, and the scheme is therefore being re-examined. However, recent developments with trial shipments of fresh fruit to the United Kingdom indicate that there may be possibilities of developing an overseas trade in grapefruit, lemons and perhaps pineapples. These encouraging factors are being borne in mind in re-considering the Ministry's future citrus and fresh fruit policy.

40. The Oil Palm improvement campaign has continued mainly in the Benin/Delta area. The annual distribution of seedlings of improved varieties produced at the West African Institute for Oil Research has now reached the 250,000 level. Priority of supply is being given to the Western Region Development Corporation and local plantations and holdings situated near Pioneer Oil Mills, as well as to new private plantations in the Ondo and Ijebu Provinces. Demonstration units of hand presses and nut crackers have shown that there is a place for improved small scale processing in this industry.

41. During 1957 and 1958 under the Ministry's rubber improvement scheme 15,000 farmers in the Midwest were trained in the correct tapping and processing methods, and 100 small "improved" factories were established. These programmes are epxected to increase during the next twelve months. 90,000 seedlings of high yielding clones were distributed in 1958 and 300,000 will be available in 1959. Arrangements are in hand for 2½ million to be distributed in 1960.

42. Because of its vital importance to the Region, cocoa has continued to receive close attention. The programme to encourage new planting with the early-maturing high-yielding Amazon variety has now reached the level where 2½ million seedlings were issued to farmers in 1958 and over six million seedlings are available for planting in 1959. Output is expected to reach eight million seedlings by the 1960 planting season. Production of local varieties to supplement the demand ceased in 1958 and only Amazons are now distributed by the Ministry. An increasing number of these seedlings are being produced each year in farmers' nurseries, established under the guidance of the Agricultural Extension Services from Amazon pods supplied by the Ministry. Such a practice is advantageous to the farmer in cutting out transportation costs and in that the seedlings are available at the planting site. At present the proportion of seedlings in Ministry nurseries compared with farmers' nurseries is roughly 3:1 but it is expected that this will be reduced to 2:1 in 1960. The ultimate aim is to reduce production from Ministry nurseries to the minimum level requried to meet the needs of those small cocoa farmers who have neither the time nor the funds to produce their own.

43. The control of pests and disease, being the quickest way of obtaining greater production from existing trees, has received much attention. Practical methods of controlling capsid damage by spraying have been worked out and were released for general use in 1957. Loan assistance to purchase chemicals and equipment to control this insect pest was made available in the same year, similar arrangements having previously been made for Black Pod control. Since 1955 the Agricultural Extension Services field staff have trained 28,500 farmers in Black Pod control, and 32,453 farmers have been trained in pest control measures against capsid from 1957 to date. In recognition of the great importance of such disease control measures to the cocoa crop and so to the economy of Western Nigeria, the Government and the Western Region Marketing Board have recently announced their intention of introducing on the 1st of April a subsidy scheme to enable farmers to purchase chemicals at greatly reduced prices. This measure which is being supported by an intensive programme of farmer training and propaganda is expected to greatly increase the acreage of cocoa on which pests and diseases will be controlled.

44. New control techniques for dealing with trees affected with swollen shoot disease have considerably reduced the number of trees which need to be cut out when an outbreak is discovered, and changes in the cocoa rehabilitation policy are at present under consideration.

45. Although the responsibility for the management of the animal husbandry centre at Fashola has now passed to the Livestock Division, it remains the duty of the Agricultural Extension Services to pass on the results of work carried out at these centres to the farmers and to ensure that the poultry and cattle distributed reach the hands of those who will make the best use of them. In this connection encouragement has been given to the poultry keepers in the Ikeja area to meet what appears to be a steady demand from the Lagos Market for eggs and table birds. 5,330 day-old chicks from Fashola were distributed in this area in 1958 and 4,650 so far in 1959; a further 2,000 chicks have been imported from the United Kingdom by the Ministry in both these years and sold at subsidised prices to supplement the Fashola supplies. In addition 2,639 "growers" of four to six months of age were distributed in 1958 to meet the needs of the smaller farmers in other parts of the Region. To encourage beef production in the Savannah areas a public auction of fat cattle was held for the first time at the Oyo Agricultural Show in January 1959. Some twenty-five beasts entered from Upper Ogun Estate, Agricultural Settlements Schemes in Oyo Division; and some privately owned as well as Ministry herds were sold at good prices to butchers who came from as far afield as Lagos. With such an encouraging start it is proposed that "fat stock sales" should now become an annual event.

46. With mechanisation the accent has changed from one which focused attention exclusively on the machine to one where it is appreciated that a judicious combination of hand labour and the machine is more likely to yield profitable results. Investigations to discover the most suitable machines which will operate economically under local conditions are continuing but they are greatly hampered by the lack of staff in the Agricultural Engineering Section of the Ministry. There has been a considerable increase in the use of processing machinery for agricultural produce since the beginning of the plan. Corn Mills and Rice Mills are more numerous and interest is now being shown in the small machine operated palm nut crackers and coffee hullers which are demonstrated by the Ministry.

47. *Agricultural Shows.*—Agricultural Shows have continued to grow in popularity and the standard of the three main Shows at Oyo, Abeokuta/Ilaro and Ife/Ilesha has improved annually. The Ministry has spent over £7,000 in the last four years as grants to Show Committees and although the organisation of Shows is most arduous and time consuming on Ministry staff, there can be no doubt that they serve a most useful purpose as a meeting ground for producers and consumers and help to provide agriculture with the publicity it needs and deserves. It is proposed to increase the number of Shows held annually to six, one in the Midwest and another in Ondo Province being the most obvious needs; a Regional Show is also under consideration.

48. *Livestock Division.*—The Veterinary Department of 1955 was absorbed into a new Livestock Division when the Ministry was integrated in 1958. Consequently there has been a modification of the responsibilities outlined in paragraph 78 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955. The main change is that the Livestock Division is now responsible for animal husbandry as well as for animal health. The responsibility for encouraging the development of a livestock industry therefore now rests with the Livestock Division. All animal husbandry centres such as the Fashola Stock and Poultry Farms and the Agege Dairy are now managed by this new Division.

49. At Agege Dairy, the use of imported Friesian bulls on local Fulani Cattle has raised the milk yield from 2,800 lbs per lactation for the Fulani to 4,008 lbs from the Friesian-Fulani cross. The N'dama herd at Fashola has now reached the level required

to supply foreseeable needs for breeding stock, and surplus young stock are now sold annually for fattening for beef, principally to the Upper Ogun Cattle Ranch. 305 such animals were sold for a total of £5,250 in 1958. The Poultry Farm at Fashola, as well as meeting the needs of its hatching programme under existing facilities, marketed over 11,000 dozen table eggs in 1958.

50. Unfortunately, on the animal health side, the staff position has deteriorated rather than improved. The average number of Veterinary Officers available on duty prior to the 31st of March, 1957, was five out of a total of ten posts. The number has, however, dropped to three over the last eighteen months, six of the existing ten posts being vacant. It has never, therefore, been possible to post a Veterinary Officer to each Province as had been proposed, nor to carry out the comprehensive investigation of poultry diseases envisaged in the original Plan. Vigorous efforts are being made to recruit Veterinary Officers on contract terms.

51. The Regional Diagnostic Unit has been built but is as yet unmanned. Five new Veterinary centres have been established and two more should be constructed before 1960. An increase in the number of trained Veterinary Assistants has made the operation of these centres possible and an increase in the number of technical grade Livestock Superintendents is planned for 1959-60.

52. The demand for vaccinations, particularly amongst poultry farmers, has increased since 1955 as a result of a drive to encourage the protection of stock against diseases; to meet this demand a greater number of inoculators are now employed.

53. The Livestock Investigation Centre at Ado-Ekiti has continued to provide useful data on the Local "Muturu" Cattle. The Cattle Extension Scheme at Shaki, started in 1955, has made such an encouraging beginning that provision to replicate the scheme in other areas of Oyo Division is included in the 1959-60 Estimates.

54. *Forestry Division.*—The principal objectives of Western Region forest policy remain as stated in paragraph 75 of the 1955-60 Development Plan. Progress made in achieving these objectives is recorded in the following paragraphs.

55. The Forest Estate has been increased from 7,236 to 7,244 square miles while proposals are outstanding for an additional 113 square miles. Areas of plantations for the supply of timber, fuel and poles for local consumption were increased by 3,000 acres during the period 1955-58. A further 1,000 acres is being planted in 1958-59 and an additional 1,000 acres is proposed for 1959-60. New areas of Forest Reserves under regeneration amounted to 150,000 acres between 1955-58; with an anticipated 50,000 acres in 1958-59 and a further 50,000 proposed for 1959-60. A total of 250,000 acres will have been added in the five years period 1955-60.

56. Average timber production 1955-58, has been 19 to 20 million cubic feet (Hoppus) extracted per annum, making a total for the 1955-60 period estimated at approximately 95 to 100 million cubic feet. 45 per cent of the present annual output comes from Forest Reserves, representing an increase of 13 per cent on the 1955 level. This percentage will continue to increase as the areas outside Reserves are exploited and converted to farming. In addition the Forest Reserves now supply over one million cubic feet of fuel per annum. Forest industries have developed to meet an increasing local demand for sawn timber, and the larger timber concerns now maintain depots in the

Northern and Eastern Regions for the sale of timber from Western Nigeria. There are eight major saw-mills operating on timber concessions. These produce timber for local use as well as for export. There has been a perceptible increase in the number of small power driven saw benches.

57. Experiments on the cultivation of economic tree crops in conjunction with timber and fuel trees continue under observation. A Game Preservation Unit as proposed in 1957 has not yet been established as it has not been possible to find anyone of sufficient ability and experience to start the Unit.

58. *Fisheries Division.*—There has been no change in the objectives for the Government's fisheries policy. These are to increase yields of fish from inland fisheries and to exploit more effectively the sea fishing resources.

59. There has been an encouraging response to the development of local fish ponds. Using earth moving equipment a total of twenty-six ponds were constructed between 1955-58; a further six are at present under construction, sixteen more should be completed before 1960 and five are under investigation. These ponds vary in size from one-tenth to six acres and yield on the average 500 lbs of fish per acre per annum. In addition to the building of ponds, twelve local reservoirs have been stocked with quick growing species and ninety-seven tons of fish were harvested from these in 1957-58. The recruitment of an experienced Fish Pond construction Engineer has not proved possible.

60. The two sea going vessels of the Western Region Fisheries Division have been engaged mainly on exploratory work which has led to the development of two new fishing grounds in the Delta Province. The introduction of new fishing gear in the form of sein nets, shark nets, and, more recently, nylon cord nets to replace cotton have proved to be a great boon to canoe sea-fishing. The use of outboard motored canoes for sea fishing is to be demonstrated shortly, if successful a repair and fitting service for this type of craft will be organised. Experimental efforts have shown that aluminium-hulled vessels cannot yet be operated successfully on open beaches. It is considered that large sea going craft similar to those at present operated by local fishermen in Ghana and by commercial organisations in Lagos are required if deep sea fishing grounds are to be more efficiently exploited. Lack of capital for this purpose is the main difficulty which faces local fishermen. A scheme to enable the Western Nigeria Finance Corporation to grant large term loans to local fishermen and to a proposed Nigerian Western Fishermen's Association, shortly to be "registered", is being considered.

Section 3.—Ministry of Trade and Industry

Table V.—Financial Summary (excluding Corporation Finance)

Expenditure	*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Recurrent	267	346	369	390	381	1,753
Capital	6	20	11	4	55	96
Total	273	366	380	394	436	1,849

Note.—Corporation Finance is shown in Tables VI, VII and XII.

61. The former Ministry of Development has been replaced by the Ministry of Trade and Industry which is responsible, in addition to the functions indicated by its title, for Co-operatives and Produce Inspection, and for the Western Region Marketing Board, Development Corporation (formerly Production Development Board) Finance Corporation and Printing Corporation as prescribed in the legislation establishing these bodies.

Industries Division

62. The primary duties of the Industries Division, which shares responsibility for the implementation of industrialisation policy with the Development Corporation, the Finance Corporation and the Ministry of Lands (industrial estates), have been the provision of information on industrial matters, technical advice to local industrial enterprises and the provision of advisory services to the Finance Corporation. Shortage of qualified staff has hampered progress. It is proposed to appoint an Industrial Promotions Commissioner in the near future; he will be expected to reorganise the Division and to extend its activities.

63. In spite of its limited resources, the Division has, in pursuance of the policy laid down in paragraph 82 of the Development Plan, achieved some success in promoting the establishment of local industries in the Region. The following rural industries have received particular attention during the past four years:—

(*i*) *Textiles.*—The Division has continued to train school leavers in broad loom weaving, designing and dyeing at Textile Training Centres at Oyo, Ado-Ekiti and Auchi. Trainees have, in the past, experienced difficulties in procuring the necessary equipment to start off on completion of their training. The policy of recruiting trainees has accordingly been modified. Sponsored students are now expected to deposit sufficient money to cover the cost of the necessary equipment which will enable them to pursue their trade on the completion of their training. The trainees are also formed into Co-operative Societies operating on bulk orders secured for them by the officers of the Industries Division or by their own efforts. These Co-operative Weaving Societies have been established at Oyo, Ado-Ekiti, Warri, Abeokuta, Auchi and Ogbomosho. Their combined annual average production has been of the order of 20,000 yards of cloth of various designs. It is hoped that as orders for broad loom cloths increase, it will be possible to expand facilities for training school leavers in weaving and to take in much larger numbers than at present.

(*ii*) *Brick and Tile Making.*—In order to encourage the manufacture of bricks and tiles by the most modern methods, to meet the demands of the rapidly expanding building industry, a Brick and Tile Making Training Centre was opened at Ado-Ekiti in 1958. This Centre replaced the Pottery Training Centre, which was unable to develop techniques effective enough for hand-made products to compete with cheap manufactured products and traditional ware and so provide a reasonable living for trainees.

(*iii*) *Palm-oil and Rice Mills.*—In October 1957, twenty-two Oil and eight Rice Mills previously managed by the Western Region Production Development Board were transferred to the Industries Division. These Mills are to be handed over, in good working order for an initial trial period of one or two years, to Co-operative Societies whose members are able to subscribe a working capital of about £500. If these Societies are convinced of the profitability of the mills and

are so inclined, they can negotiate to buy them from the Government. Three Co-operative Societies are now operating Oil Mills—at Aradagun, Asagba and Ibusa—under this scheme and it is hoped that other Societies will come forward to take over the other mills which are at present under routine maintenance.

(*iv*) *Epe Boat yard.*—The Boat yard started production in 1954 and between 1955 and 1958 when it was handed over to a commercial company, the Yard, under the direct control of the Industries Division, had turned out thirteen barges, two creek craft, two launches, ten small craft and two water buses. All these were built to specification. The two launches are of advanced design. Other boats have been produced by the craftsmen in the Yard with little or no supervision. When the Government handed over the Yard on 31st March, 1958 the initial difficulty of lack of trained craftsmen had been overcome.

Trade Division

64. The Trade Division proposed in paragraph 85 of the Development Plan has been established. Though it is still modestly staffed, it has made effective progress. The Division has undertaken the organisation of traders and has carried on a great deal of trade introductory services designed to bring overseas businessmen into contact with their Nigerian counterparts. It has mediated with considerable success in trade disputes involving Nigerian and overseas businessmen. By 31st March, 1959 the Division will have organised a trade intelligence service on overseas importers, exporters and manufacturers interested in Nigerian trade; on local importers, exporters and manufacturers; and on the natural resources of the Region. In 1959-60, the Division will organise traders into trade associations with the purpose of discussing their common problems and will run a course of instruction on commercial subjects for Nigerian traders. It intends, in 1960, to hold a Trade Exhibition, and to publish an Industrial Directory showing the various industries established within the Region, and to start publishing a periodical trade bulletin showing the trend of trade in the Region.

Co-operative Societies Division

65. The Government has pursued its policy of continuing to foster the growth of the Co-operative Movement in the Region in every possible way during the past four years. By 31st March, 1959, the number of registered societies will have increased by one-third. The building of the Co-operative College recommended by the International Bank Mission is expected to start during 1959-60.

Produce Inspection Division

66. Produce inspection and pest infestation control measures continue to ensure that produce exported is of high quality and not destroyed or damaged by pests.

Public Corporations

A.—FINANCE CORPORATION

Table VI.—Government Payments (Grants and Loans) to the Corporation

	1955-56	*56-57*	*57-58*	*58-59*	*59-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Capital	—	550	—	1,200	500	2,250

67. The development programme of the Corporation is designed to promote the Region's wealth by increasing production of food and assisting in industrial and commercial projects. The scope of the Corporation's activities includes equity participation in certain concerns.

68. The Corporation since 1st April, 1958, has been intensifying its loan activities to farmers as it has found that short-term agricultural loans are becoming very popular. £270,000 of such loans have been made and it is envisaged that about £304,000 will have been issued by 31st March, 1959. By 31st March, 1959, the following additional loans and investments will have been made by the Corporation:—

	£
(*i*) *Loans:*	
(*a*) Industrial and Commercial	100,000
(*b*) Major agricultural: cocoa and economic crops	90,000
(*c*) Cocoa spraying equipment	50,000
TOTAL	£240,000
(*ii*) *Equity Investments:*	£346,500

69. It is intended during 1959-60 to increase substantially the activities of the Corporation in all its departments. The Corporation's loan portfolio should be increased by about £450,000. Further investments amounting to £431,000 may also be made.

Capital expenditure during the year 1959-60 will include:—

	£
(*a*) Corporation's offices...	150,000
(*b*) Corporation's staff flat (6)	25,000
	£175,000
TOTAL	

B.—WESTERN REGION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (FORMERLY W.R.P.D.B.)

Table VII.—Government Payments (Loans) to the Corporation

	1955-56	*56-57*	*57-58*	*58-59*	*59-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Capital	—	—	—	1,600	2,600	4,200

70. The Western Region Development Corporation is, as stated in paragraph 146 of the Development Plan, "the chief agency of Government for the undertaking of agricultural and industrial enterprises". Progress in these two spheres is reported in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

71. The agricultural development programme of the Corporation for the current planning period envisaged the "completion of existing large scale plantation schemes" and the launching of further schemes in conjunction with technical and/or financial partners.

72. The Corporation has made considerable progress in the past four years. It has been successful in—

(*a*) the completion and expansion of its own plantations as Table VIII below shows;

(*b*) the expansion of the Upper Ogun cattle ranch (*see* Table XI below);

(*c*) the establishment of the Ilushin Rubber Estate with the Nigerian joint agency as technical and financial partners;

(*d*) the development of partnership schemes In conjunction with Co-operative Societies (as in Table IX) and Local Government Authorities (as in Table X).

Table VIII.—Corporation's own Plantations

Plantations	*Planted Area* 1954-55	1958	*Increase* 1955-58
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
Ijebu Farming Project (Oil Palms, Cocoa and Citrus)	1,935	7,258	5,323
Urhonigbe Rubber Estate	2,000	3,862	1,862
Araromi Rubber Estate	—	5,416	5,416
Oda-Akure Cocoa Plantation	—	2,103	2,103
Ibokun Cocoa Plantation	—	518	518
Eruwa Cashew/Pineapple Plantation	100	360	260
Upper Ogun Cashew Plantation	—	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	4,035	20,517	16,482

Table IX.—Partnership Schemes (Co-operatives)

Schemes	*Planted Area* 1954-55	1958	*Increase* 1955-58
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
Ewohimi Oil Palm Plantation	300	741	441
Igueben Oil Palm Plantation	300	646	346
Ubuluku Oil Palm Plantation	300	703	403
Oshun Valley Oil Palm/Citrus/Cocoa Plantation...	254	488	234
Asigidi Oil Palm/Cocoa Plantation	60	615	555
Apitipiti Citrus/Pineapples Plantation	288	486	198
TOTALS	1,502	3,679	2,177

Table X.—Partnership Schemes (Local Government)

Schemes	*Planted Area* 1954-55	1958	*Increase* 1955-58
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*
Akwukwu Oil Palm Plantation	300	992	692
Irele Oil Palm Plantation	180	802	622
Lomiro/Araromi Oil Palm Plantation ...	183	2,018	1,835
Owo Coffee Plantation	—	597	597
Iwo Coffee/Cashew Plantation	—	380	380
TOTALS	663	4,789	4,126

73. It will be seen from the above Tables, particularly Tables VIII and X that whereas the Corporation had only 6,162 acres under plantations in 1954-55, it now has a total of 28,985 acres distributed among the various crops as follows:—

	Acres
Rubber	9,270
Cocoa	4,750
Oil Palm	11,030
Citrus	1,595
Cashew	1,740
Coffee	600

In addition, about 700 acres of pineapples have been in intercropped and are in production.

74. During the past years the Corporation has also established the following processing plants for the agricultural products from Corporation and Partnership Schemes:—

(*a*) *Oil Palms.*—Improved oil mills have been erected and are in operation in the Ewohimi Partnership Plantation and in the Ijebu Farming Project. 600 tons of palm-oil and 400 tons of palm kernels from fruit harvested in the Corporation's own and Partnership Plantations are estimated to be produced during 1959. Consequently the Corporation has been appointed as Licensed Buying Agent for the Western Region Marketing Board as from January 1959.

A Collin type oil mill with a capacity of 12 tons bunch fruit per hour is in the process of construction at the Ijebu Farming Project and is scheduled for completion in 1962-63 to cope with the production from about 8,000 acres.

(*b*) *Cocoa.*—Fermenting and drying plants, at present of an improvised oven-type structure, are in operation in the Ijebu Farming Project, Oda-Akure and Ibokun Cocoa Plantations. Total production of 100 tons of dry cocoa is estimated for the year 1959-60. It is intended to erect drying factories as soon as production rises above the capacity of the existing plants.

(*c*) *Rubber.*—The Urhonigbe Rubber Plantation will reach the tapping stage in 1960. A Rubber Processing Factory is therefore being erected during 1959 on the estate.

Livestock

75. The Upper Ogun Estate with a total area of 26,170 acres has been transformed during the period from savannah bush to a pasture for cattle. Clearing of land, planting of leguminous crops and nutritious grasses and large-scale eradication of Tsetse fly breeding places have made possible a steady increase of livestock in the estate. The following table will illustrate the progress made :—

Table XI

	1954-55	*1958*	*Increase*
Cattle	110	1,151	1,041
Sheep	203	408	205
TOTAL	313	1,559	1,246

Further extension of improved pasture land is in progress and it is intended to enlarge the livestock population by breeding and purchase to at least 3,000 head during the next five years.

Expansion Programme

76. During 1959-60, it is intended to—

(*a*) enlarge four oil palm partnership schemes in the Midwest from the present holding to about 2,000 acres each, a total extension of about 3,000 acres;

(*b*) enlarge the Lomiro/Araromi Oil Palm Partnership plantations from 2,018 to about 5,000 acres;

(*c*) enlarge the oil palm plantation at the Ijebu Farming Project from 4,934 acres to about 8,000 acres;

(*d*) enlarge the Oda-Akure Cocoa Plantation from 2,103 acres to about 5,000 acres;

(*e*) establish a 5,000 acres Rubber Estate in Remo Division, work to commence in 1959;

(*f*) erect a rubber processing factory in the Araromi Rubber Estate;

(*g*) establish three cocoa plantations in three different divisions of the Western Region with acreages of 3,000, 3,000 and 4,000 acres respectively, a total of 10,000 acres;

(*h*) erect a coffee processing factory at Owo Coffee Plantation.

(*i*) erect cocoa drying factories at the Ijebu Farming Project and Oda-Akure.

Industries

77. In the industrial field, the Corporation has been concerned with the management and financing of the Ikpoba Rubber Factory; the Lafia Canning Factory and the Lafia Rest House. Production at the Ikpoba Rubber factory has been restricted to crepe rubber. Though the present scope of the factory is therefore less than the original plans for processing sheet and crepe, it has now reached a stage where it is operating at a profit. The Lafia Canning Factory continues to operate at a loss of approximately £25,000 per year. The Lafia Rest House operates at a profit, and it is intended to provide extra single accommodation during 1959-60.

78. The Corporation has also invested funds in industrial projects in partnership with overseas capital. During the period under review the following large scale undertakings were established:

Companies	*Amount invested by 31st March, 1959*	*Additional amount likely to be invested by 31st March, 1960*
	£	£
Nigerian Plastics Company Limited	17,530	20,000
Nigerian Plastics Sales Company Limited	500	—
Nidogas Limited	25,000	35,000
Crittall Nigeria Limited	25,000	—
Nigerian Pre-Stressed Concrete Company Limited ...	5,000	—

79. In addition to the above, the following companies which are now in the process of formation will have started to function by 31st March, 1960:—

Companies	*Amount likely to be invested by 31st March, 1960*
	£
West African Portland Cement Company	1,170,000
Nigerian Construction Company Limited	120,000
Nigerian Water Resources Development Limited	60,000
Asbestos Cement Products Nigeria Limited	157,500

C.—Western Nigeria Printing Corporation

Table XII.—Government Payments to the Corporation

Expenditure	*1955-56*	*56-57*	*57-58*	*58-59*	*59-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Capital	49	17	41	73	10	190

80. The Printing Corporation was established with the immediate object of manufacturing sufficient exercise books to ensure an adequate supply at reasonable cost to all primary School-goers in the Region. The Corporation's activities include the printing of "follow-up" literature over a range of subjects for newly literate adults and vernacular primers for adult education classes.

81. The Architect's plans for the Exercise Book Factory are ready and a permanent site has been found at Eleiyele for the factory. The Corporation has made steady progress despite the use of restricted accommodation in which it operates. The production of exercise books has increased from 1,000,000 in 1956 when the operation started to 3,000,000 in 1957-58. The production figure for the financial year 1958-59 is expected to be over 10,000,000.

D.—Western Region Marketing Board

82. The Marketing Board has assisted the Government in implementing its Development Plan Programme by making available a loan of £10 million as well as a grant of £10 million. It also makes an annual contribution of £750,000 for Cocoa extension work by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Its reserves stood at £35.12 million on 30th September, 1958, which marks the end of its financial year. The Marketing Board has recently extended its operations to include the export marketing of fresh Citrus, notably grape fruit and lemons.

83. The Board has under active consideration at the moment the granting of a subsidy to cover part of the cost to cocoa farmers of spraying chemicals used to combat Black Pod disease and Capsid damage. The total cost of this subsidy is estimated at about £190,000 a year. While retaining the producer price of £150 per ton, the Board has decided to help the farmer increase his yields by this subsidy.

Table XIII.—Financial Summary (excluding electricity finance)

Expenditure	*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Recurrent	1,044	1,267	1,184	1,585	1,558	6,638
Capital	1,069	1,611	881	1,727	5,460	10,748
TOTAL	2,113	2,878	2,065	3,312	7,018	17,386

84. Besides its own development programmes, progress on which is reported below, the Ministry is responsible for the execution of a large building programme arising out of other Ministry programmes, and for a wide-range of maintenance activities. A large executive staff is therefore necessary, as well as staff to undertake more specialised work. It has been possible to keep executive staff up to strength, at the expense of other branches. Maintenance work has therefore been kept up to standard. However, staff to execute the new building programme has been in short supply so it has not been possible to meet all demands. With increasing independent contracting capacity it is no longer necessary for most Government works to be carried out by direct labour; consequently the policy is to change over to a design, supervision and maintenance organisation, which should enable the Ministry to carry out as much work as possible with the staff at its disposal. In spite of shortages of staff it is estimated that the value of the building programme over the period 1955-60 will amount to approximately £6.0 million. Road construction and water supply construction staff have also been in short supply, though the situation has been less serious than for building staff; this has not, however, prevented execution of large programmes progress on which is reported below.

85. It has not been possible to complete the programme for replacement and extension of Public Works Yards, because of the need to give priority to work for other Ministries. Approximately £205,000 will need to be carried forward into 1960-62 to complete this programme. Replacement of plant and vehicles and purchase of additional requirements have also tended to fall behind, but this situation will, it is expected, be remedied during 1959-60. Re-equipment of Workshops has been completed.

Electricity

86. In paragraphs 122-124 of the Plan, the Government declared its intention to enter into negotiations with the E.C.N. for the provision of new electricity undertakings in the Region. This was found necessary because the policy of the Corporation was to confine its activities during the planning period to the expansion of existing undertakings. This policy, though recommended by the International Bank Mission, was unacceptable to Government because it meant that the constant demands for electricity from all over the Region both for domestic and for industrial uses would have to be ignored during the planning period. To meet at best some if not all of these demands, a sum of £1 million was provided in the Plan for capital expenditure on electricity undertakings.

87. Towards the end of 1958, negotiations were concluded with the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria whereby Government provided an interest-free loan of £1,229,000 redeemable in thirty years to finance a major programme of electricity in the Region, and consideration is being given to extending this programme.

88. The first stage of the scheme has already been completed, and work is proceeding with great speed. It is expected that it will take two to three years to complete the programme. It is estimated that £852,000 of the loan will be paid to E.C.N. by 31st March, 1960, and the balance, plus additional provision for further schemes which may be approved, during the two following years.

89. In addition to the major scheme provision of £50,000 has been made for rural electrification schemes in the smaller towns. A pilot scheme has been approved for Ijero and should be completed by September 1959. A pilot rural electrification scheme for Badagry, financed and managed by the E.C.N., started operating on 1st March, 1959.

Urban Water Supplies

90. In pursuance of Government's declared policy to extend pipe-borne water supplies to as many towns and their adjoining areas as resources permit both in the interest of public health and for the development of industry, eleven urban water supplies, namely, Iwo, Oshogbo-Ede, Auchi, Ishan, Agbor, Shagamu, Iperu-Remo, Ibadan (Extension), Ilesha, Ikare and Effon-Alaye will be in full operation, and three more, Oyo, Owo and Ado-Ekiti will be under construction by 31st March, 1959. In 1959-60 work will continue on the projects under construction and will start on schemes for Ijebu-Ode, Ijebu-Igbo including Oru-Awa and Ago-Iwoye, and Abeokuta (new schemes) and for the Colony Province. It is also hoped to start investigations during the year into a new scheme for Ibadan. It is estimated that £1.2 million will be carried over to the next planning period for the completion of uncompleted projects.

Rural Water Supplies

91. It was stated in paragraph 128 of the Development Plan that the improvement of rural water supplies would be continued and that the Government would assist local communities in providing wells or—where the inhabitants so desired and could find their share of the cost—more expensive water facilities. Open wells were soon found to be unpopular with most rural communities and had to be abandoned for more expensive systems though six wells have been sunk in Epe Division.

92. During the past four years, schemes with limited distribution network and water points with taps have been built at Oke Messi, Badagry, Igarra, Erin-Ode, Erin-Oke, Fugor and Erusu. In addition, tube wells incorporating hand operated pumps have been installed in 200 locations in Delta Province, twelve windmill operated wells have been dug in Badagry, and investigations into schemes for Oke-Igbo, Supare,

Akungbo and Oba Akoko in Ondo Province have been completed. Investigations have also started in Ekiadalor and Ajagbe in Benin Province and in Ifewara in Ondo Province. Construction of borehole supplies will shortly begin in the following areas; Isele-Uku, Ogwashi-Uku, and Asaba in Benin Province; Ughelli in Delta Province; Ifon in Ondo Province; and Ode and Isaga-Ibeshe in Abeokuta Province. Work is ready to start in the near future on schemes for Lalupon, Erunmu, Ejioku, Alofaki and Oloba in Ibadan Province. It is estimated that capital expenditure of £220,700 will be incurred in 1959-60 on the construction of new projects, on the completion of those under construction and on further investigations. As it is not yet known which of the new projects will remain uncompleted by 31st March, 1960, no estimate of the capital cost which may have to be carried over to the next planning period can now be given.

Road and Bridges

93. The Government's road policy during this planning period has been the tarring of all Trunk B roads and some of the Provincial roads whose traffic densities or economic potentialities warrant such expenditure, the strengthening and widening of Trunk B roads carrying heavy traffic and the reconstruction and improvement of many Provincial and District roads of economic importance. It was also intended to strengthen and widen all bridges and culverts.

94. By the 31st March, 1959 the tarring programme will be completed except for the Ilesha-Okemesi Road, Ilaro-Igbogila Road and the Ikirun-Okuku road, though work on these roads will have started, and for the Agbor-Uromi road, Agbor-Umutu-Sapele road and Iwo-Ejigbo road a small portion of the tarring of which will be uncompleted. A start will have been made on the strengthening and widening of bridges programme. The major portion of this work, a contract covering all bridges on Trunk B roads in Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Abeokuta and Oyo Provinces (with the exception of the Oyo-Shaki road), will shortly be put out to tender. Work on the Ologbo bridge on the Sapele-Benin road will be well in hand, the embankment will be completed, and the Oyo-Shaki road work which is being carried out by direct labour, will be virtually completed, as will the reconstruction of bridges and culverts on the Agbede Embankment on the Agbor-Auchi road. The culvert strengthening programme will be 50 per cent completed, and work will be in progress on all roads with the possible exception of the Idoani-Kakumo and Ipetu-Ileoluji roads and the Ijebu-Ode waterside and Shabomi embankment projects where surveys will be in the process of finalisation.

95. During 1959-60 the tarring programme will be completed. Work on the contract for strengthening bridges should be well under way, as should work on another contract to be let for the bridges on the Akure-Agbabu road and the Foriku-Okitipupa road. The Ologbo Bridge should be completed, also the Oyo-Shaki road and several bridges in Benin-Delta area, which will be reconstructed by direct labour. Culvert strengthening will be virtually completed. Work will be in hand on all roads in the road reconstruction programme and most projects will be completed. The capital cost in 1960-61 should not exceed £500,000 this being a carry-over on the bridge strengthening and widening contract and direct labour work on the road reconstruction programme.

Table XIV.—Financial Summary (excluding Payments to Housing Corporation)

Expenditure	*55-56*	*56-57*	*57-58*	*58-59*	*59-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Recurrent	124	180	198	252	238	992
Capital	90	70	29	80	229	498
TOTAL	214	250	227	332	467	1,490

96. The Ministry of Lands and Labour is responsible, in addition to the functions indicated by its title, for Survey, Town Planning, Industrial Estate Development and the Housing Corporation.

Lands Division

97. The urgent need for an examination of the problems of land tenure in the Region was recognised in the Development Plan. A Land Research Officer was therefore appointed and his report, which is now being prepared, is expected to prove a very valuable guide to policy. Apart from its routine duties the Division has been heavily involved in the acquisition of considerable areas of land for town planning development, industrial estates, and other public uses. A notable piece of legislation which became law in 1958 is the Communal Lands (Vesting in Trustees) Law which seeks to end the uncertainty over the control and management of communal land by providing for the appointment of trustees in whom will be vested the customary rights in the appropriate area. The provisions of the Law have already been applied to the Warri Division, and action to surrender Crown Land to the trustees is proceeding. Similar action is planned in Sapele shortly.

Survey Division

98. The objectives of the former Survey Department were to establish a self-contained Survey office in each Province capable of dealing expeditiously and efficiently with its own local and normal survey requirements; to complete the topographical survey of the Region by ground methods; and to make substantial progress on the cadastral mapping of important towns in the Region. It has not been possible to achieve these aims completely due mainly to the shortage of senior staff. There is a Provincial Survey office in every Province except Oyo where the volume of work is, in any case, comparatively small and can conveniently be handled from Ibadan. These offices are not fully self-contained in that they do not yet carry out their own drawing and printing.

99. Owing to the shortage of senior staff and the fact that the Federal Survey Department is now engaged on a programme of topographical mapping of the Region from aerial photographs it is now the policy of the Division to provide the necessary ground control assistance and information and limit its complete ground survey activities to very dense areas. Working on these lines it may be possible to complete the topographical survey in six to eight years. Progress has also been made with the cadastral survey of large towns. A training programme at an estimated cost of £10,500 to remedy the shortage of senior staff in the Division has been formulated for the next planning period.

Town Planning Division

100. As stated in Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 it has been Government's policy to tackle the Town Planning problems by fostering interest in them among the bodies properly responsible, namely, the Local Government Authorities. One of the obstacles in the way of the development of Town Planning has been lack of finance. An annual subvention of £10,000 has been provided throughout the planning period and expended mainly on the establishment of Town Planning Authorities and the preparation of schemes and lay-outs, the training of staff, and the organisation and collection of local revenue.

101. During the period under review Town Planning Authorities have been set up in Ikeja, Ibadan, Ife, Abeokuta, Warri and Sapele. In Ikeja 5,000 acres have been acquired, a plan for land development has been approved, and work is proceeding. This alone is a very large undertaking. Plans have also been drafted for Warri, Abeokuta and Ife. A reconstituted authority has been appointed in Ibadan, a planning area has been declared, and a start has been made with the planned development of the town. Plans for urban extension, for implementation by Local Government councils, have been prepared for several areas and plans for the development of markets have been prepared for some Local Government Councils.

102. A major difficulty throughout arises from the shortage of trained staff, and employees of several authorities are now being trained in the Town Planning Headquarters and at the Survey School, Oyo. In general, however, the demand for the establishment of Planning Authorities and the preparation of plans far exceeds the resources of the Ministry.

103. Although no reference was made in the Land and Town Planning section of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 to the establishment of light industrial estates a considerable amount of work is being done on development of this kind. Almost all the ten plots in a 20-acre industrial estate at Mushin have been disposed of and are now being developed by commercial firms, and the number of inquiries from intending firms makes it clear that all the plots will be disposed of without difficulty.

Western Region Housing Corporation

Table XV.—Loans to the Corporation

Expenditure	*1955-56*	*56-57*	*57-58*	*58-59*	*59-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Capital	—	—	—	267	480	747

104. An important new project to which no reference was made in the original 1955-60 Development Plan was the establishment of the Western Region Housing Corporation early in 1958. The Corporation is charged with the general functions of increasing the availability of dwelling houses in the Region and is empowered by the Law to advance money on mortgage in pursuance of this aim.

105. The Western Region Government has advanced a total of £267,000 to the Corporation to date. A further £480,000 has been approved for 1959-60 while the possibility of a further sum, mainly for the expansion of the Corporation's mortgage activities is under consideration.

106. On the 350 acres housing estate which is being established at Bodija, Ibadan, fifty-four houses are under construction and a further seventy-five are about to be started. 1,000 yards of road have been completed and work on a further 2¼ miles will begin very shortly.

107. At Ikeja a 750-acre estate is being laid out, 130 acres of which will be for industry and the remainder residential. Work is about to begin on forty-four houses and one and half miles of road. Contracts totalling £220,000 have been placed for work at Bodija and Ikeja.

108. Fifty-four loans totalling £110,000 have been made to borrowers for the purpose of building or completing their own houses. These operations have been limited, so far, to the area within one hundred miles of Ibadan but it is hoped that sufficient staff and funds will be available to enable them to be extended throughout the Western Region within a few months of the beginning of the financial year 1959-60. Loan facilities will, be made available for the Corporation's houses as soon as they are ready for sale.

Section 6.—Ministry of Education

Table XVI.—Financial Summary

Expenditure	*1955-56*	*56-57*	*57-58*	*58-59*	*59-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Recurrent	4,080	4,497	4,986	5,900	6,792	26,255
Capital	1,445	1,112	1,205	1,252	1,624	6,638
TOTAL	4,525	5,609	6,191	7,152	8,416	32,893

109. In paragraph 104 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1955 it was stated that the policy of the Ministry was to consolidate and bring to fruition the education programme which was already in process of implementation. The following paragraphs record the success which has been achieved in carrying out this policy.

Primary Education

110. The six-year free universal primary education is now firmly established. The aim to improve teaching standards has not been fully achieved, due to shortage of qualified teachers to staff the schools, and of qualified headmasters, who would organise the schools and help the teachers particularly the untrained teachers. The fact that there is no compulsion attached to education whereby both the registration of children as new entrants and the continued attendance of those already in school is dependent upon the "educational awareness" of parents, gives rise to a fluctuating annual registration total and to a significant school population wastage factor. The primary school populations in 1956, 1957 and 1958 were 908,002, 982,715 and 1,037,496 respectively. Though the 1959 figures are not yet available it seems likely that in spite of the fluctuations the primary school population will, by 1960, settle down very near the estimated figure of 1,020,000 given in paragraph 107 of the Development Plan.

111. The primary school buildings programme is a continuing process which is estimated to reach the final stage in 1961-62. It entails the completion, by the construction of additional classrooms, of the 3,350 schools in existence in 1954 and the 3,150 new schools established in 1955. The release of funds for this purpose is related

to annual registration returns of children eligible to enter school for the first time in the following year. By 31st March, 1959, two-thirds of the programme will have been completed and it is estimated that in 1959-60 a sum of £0.5 million will be spent in continuation of the programme. A capital cost of £0.85 million will be carried over to the next planning period for the completion of the programme. It should perhaps be noted in passing that the Government has met the whole of the capital cost of the programme, and 87 per cent of the salaries bill. Local authorities' total annual expenditure under the primary education plan has been 13 per cent of the teachers' salaries plus additional charges. Government will meet the full cost of teachers' salaries from 1959-60 onwards.

Secondary Grammar Education

112. Government policy as enunciated in the Development Plan was to provide secondary grammar education for approximately 10 per cent of the pupils who have successfully completed their primary school course. In pursuance of this policy many secondary grammar schools have been opened during the past four years. By 31st March, 1959, there will be 129 secondary grammar schools in the Region providing places for over 15 per cent of the successful primary school leavers. In order to provide for the "bulge" in 1961 when the first products of the 1955 Universal Primary Education scheme will have completed their primary education, sixteen more Boys' and fourteen more Girls' schools will be opened. This will be more than will be necessary to accommodate 10 per cent of the successful school leavers in 1960. A shortage of graduate teachers may make this target unattainable.

Secondary Modern Education

113. The secondary modern education programme has expanded rapidly since 1955. There are at present a total of 407 secondary modern schools in the Region providing places for over 50 per cent of primary school leavers. Availability of suitable staff may set a limit to expansion to meet demand.

Teacher Training

114. The 1955-60 primary education and secondary modern education programmes were drawn up on the assumption that one out of every two teachers in primary schools would by 1959 be trained and that each secondary modern class would be manned by a trained teacher. These aims have so far not been achieved. Only about one-third of primary school teachers is trained and the dearth of trained teachers is the main reason why enough secondary modern schools are not being opened to meet the keen demand for them all over the Region. The seven temporary Grade III Colleges opened between 1953 and 1957 are still in existence and are likely to be required after 1960. It may also be necessary to convert single-stream colleges into double-stream and a few double-stream into treble-stream. In-service Training (including In-service Training on Handicrafts) has been organised from time to time. The International Co-oporation Administration has been of great help in this.

Technical Education

115. The Government's broad policy in technical education, which aims at providing a comprehensive system of Technical Education "suited to the needs of a developing country and calculated to produce a range of technical workers extending from skilled craftsmen to techn.cians and managers", remains unchanged, but the

programme outlined at paragraph 113 of the Plan has since been revised. The number of trade centres to be established has been increased from three to five and the founding of two technical institutes has been substituted for the proposal to establish four secondary technical schools.

116. Two main bottlenecks—difficulties in acquiring land and shortage of staff to supervise the construction of the buildings—have delayed till very recently the execution of the programme. Work has now started on the construction of one of the technical institutes (at Ibadan) and it is estimated that it will be completed by 31st March, 1960. A suitable site at Benin has also been selected for the other technical institute and construction will start in 1959-60. In addition, the Sapele Trade Centre has been expanded, and work on this should be completed during 1959-60; two new Trade Centres (one at Ijebu-Ode and the other at Oshogbo) are under construction and should be opened for admission of students later in the year; work will commence on the third of the new Trade Centres which is to be sited at Oyo in 1959-60, the acquisition of a site at Agege for the fourth is under consideration; and, if the supervisory staff is available, work will start during 1959-60 on the fifth and last of the Trade Centres which is being sited somewhere in Ondo Province.

Scholarships

117. The Government (including the Western Region Production Development Board) has so far awarded 998 post-secondary scholarships tenable in Nigeria and overseas. Although no awards were made in 1958-59 it is intended to make approximately two years' awards in 1959-60. The first batches of scholarship recipients have since qualified and are now occupying senior and responsible posts in the Civil Service and elsewhere—thus enabling the Government to pursue vigorously its policy of Nigerianisation.

Miscellaneous Education Programmes

118. There has been progress in the fields of Literature production and Domestic Science. Work will start in August on building of the Regional Library. £41,000 will be carried over to the next planning period for the construction of an Examination and Registration Block, some Domestic Science Centres, a Physical Education gymnasium and for the provision of two mobile libraries.

Section 7.—Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Table XVII.—Financial Summary

Expenditure	*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Recurrent	889	1,101	1,369	1,675	1,656	6,690
Capital	759	513	368	523	1,295	3,458
Total	1,648	1,614	1,737	2,198	2,951	10,148

119. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare now has, in addition to its responsibility for medical and health services, Welfare and Social Development Divisions which carry out the functions of the Social Welfare Department and the Community Development section of the former Ministry of Development.

Medical Services

120. The policy of providing at least one hospital, either Government or Mission, in each political Division was fully implemented in 1957 when seven new Government hospitals sited at Ikeja, Auchi, Kwale, Okitipupa, Epe, Iddo-Ekiti and Ilaro were opened. A Government hospital will be opened at Iwo in May 1959, one has been started in Ogbomosho and will be completed in 1959, and one has been planned for Ife, where a start may be made in 1959. It is the intention of the Government that one hospital in each Province should be of superior standard. Improvements are being made and specialist staff are being posted to selected hospitals to achieve this end. Improvements are also being made to other hospitals as funds permit.

121. The Regional Government and the Ibadan District Council took over the running of Adeoyo Hospital from the University College Hospital authorities, who had previously moved to their new hospital on 1st April, 1957. Arrangements for joint management and financing did not prove satisfactory and Government has since taken over complete financial control. The financial ceiling for Adeoyo limits the number of beds available for patients to just over 200.

122. In pursuance of Government's policy of bringing hospital and other medical facilities to people in remote parts of the Region, three Mobile dispensaries have been set up and are operating in Ibadan, Abeokuta and Benin Provinces; two "W" class touring launches, based on Epe and Forcados, have been provided for touring Medical Officers and Nursing Sisters, and dispensary barges to be towed by these two launches have recently been put into service; three "J" class ambulance launches have been stationed at Badagry, Okitipupa and Warri to bring patients to hospital; and grants are given to Local Authorities for the provision of Rural Health Centres, consisting of a dispensary, a maternity centre, and a health office.

123. The policy of giving grants-in-aid to Missions and Local Authorities for free treatment to dependent unmarried persons under eighteen years, and of sharing the expenses of the combined Hospitals at Ogwashi-Uku and Owo has continued unchanged.

Tuberculosis

124. Since the recruitment of a tuberculosis specialist in 1956, the Region's tuberculosis services have expanded rapidly. Special outpatient clinics, using standard treatments, have been attached to General Hospitals all over the Region. Most tuberculosis patients are treated in these clinics, but some hospitals provide beds. A Chest Clinic costing approximately £33,000 to build and equip started operating in Ibadan in August 1958. This Clinic is the headquarters of the Tuberculosis Service for the Region. A close liaison exists between the Clinic and the University College Teaching Hospital.

125. Government has not neglected the preventative side of tuberculosis services. In recent years a number of Tuberculosis Surveys have been carried out, some in conjunction with the W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. As a result of these surveys, the Regional Government and W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. are discussing a scheme to limit and then eradicate tuberculosis, and at the same time to train staff and carry out research on this disease. The Chest Clinic would be the base for a pilot scheme, and if successful the scheme would be extended to the rest of the Region.

Mental Health

126. Mental Health Services in the Region are based on the Aro Hospital, near Abeokuta. . This is the first full scale nervous diseases hospital in Nigeria with specialist training facilities and most modern equipment. When completed the buildings alone will have cost some £350,000. Construction of the buildings has continued during the past years. In 1958, two admission wards (one male and one female) were opened, which enable the staff to keep selected patients under close observation and to carry out clinical research.

127. In the treatment of nervous diseases, emphasis continues to be laid on the Day-Hospital method of treatment and on village activities. This new approach to age-old medical problems in a young country has been one of fascination and interest to many an international visitor to Aro Hospital.

128. There are two asylums at Lantoro and Warri in the Region, with a total capacity of 135 beds (in 1956 there were 100 beds). All the inmates are certified and approximately a third are criminal patients referred from the law courts.

Health Services

129. Government policy is to ensure steady improvement of the Health Services, the function of which is the prevention of disease. Sound training of health staff is essential to this end. A Health Auxiliaries Training School (referred to in the Development Plan as the School of Hygiene) was therefore opened on 1st October, 1957. The World Health Organisation advised on the setting up of this school, and also provided fellowships for the Principal and two of the teaching staff. On 1st July, 1958, the School moved into temporary quarters on the Old University Site, where it will stay until the new school is built, work on which will start sometime this year. Courses are now provided at the School for Public Health Inspectors, Sanitary Overseers, Community Nurses, Dispensary Attendants, Family Visitors, Leprosy Assistants, and Medical Field Unit Assistants. Refresher courses will be held when possible for these and other categories, for example, an orientation course was held for twelve Nursing Sisters in December 1958.

130. There are now four Government Rural Health Centres, at Ughelli, Ilaro, Auchi and one just completed at Ikorodu, and a site for one in the Ibadan rural areas has been chosen. From these Centres, Government senior staff supervise Local Authority maternity centres and dispensaries in the area.

Yaws Control

131. The three Medical Field Units have been committed by Government to a yaws eradication campaign in association with W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. Systematic coverage continues in Benin and Delta Provinces and one of the Units has now reached Ondo Province. In due course the whole Region will be covered.

Leprosy Control

132. In collaboration with W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. the Government have considered plans for further development of leprosy control to reduce the incidence of leprosy in the Western Region by the intensive treatment of infected persons by sulphones, to determine by various types of survey the local variation of incidence of leprosy, to extend the facilities for out-patient treatment as rapidly as possible concentrating first

on areas known to have a high incidence of disease and to train additional leprosy control staff who will, in turn, train existing staff of government and local authority medical and health services in leprosy control work, and will educate local authorities and the general public in the possibilities of leprosy control.

133. The Leprosy Service has expanded very rapidly during 1958 and extended into nearly every area, only one political division has no functioning clinic and only two divisions have less than two clinics. With this policy of rapid expansion fifty-four new clinics were opened during 1958 and there are now 143 in the Region. An innovation during 1958 has been the opening of the first out-patient clinics in the larger towns of Ibadan, Abeokuta, Ikeja, Ilesha, and Oshogbo. These towns present special problems. It is intended to open as many treatment centres as possible, so that patients do not have to go more than ten to twelve miles for treatment, and special consideration will be given to parts of the Region inaccessible by road.

Social Development and Welfare

134. During the past four years considerable success has been achieved with literacy campaigns, in the expansion of youth services and in the promotion of the spirit of self-help by communal effort. The number of youth clubs in the Region has continued to grow and it is anticipated that the full provision of £70,000 for community development grants will be required during the current financial year, even though only fourteen community development officers, out of a total of fifty proposed in the Development Plan, have been appointed. The Government will continue to give grants to "communities which show practical readiness to help themselves".

135. In pursuance of the social welfare policy laid down in paragraph 89 of the Development Plan, the first Boys' Approved School in the Region, capable of accommodating fifty boys, was opened at Iwo in April 1958. By March this year, it is intended that three small Remand Homes in rented buildings should be opened. The Ministry of Works and Transport already has in hand the building of two large scale Remand Homes for boys and girls, at Abeokuta and Sapele. Matrimonial case workers have been posted to a number of centres of large population and properly constituted Juvenile Courts have been opened in various parts of the Region.

136. A Regional Stadium is under construction in Ibadan.

Administrative Ministries and Offices[1]

Table XVIII.—Financial Summary

Expenditure	*1955-56*	*56-57*	*57-58*	*58-59*	*57-60*	*Total*
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
Recurrent	994	2,621	2,376	2,773	2,697	11,461
Capital	1,373	1,524	1,297	2,386	1,911	8,488
Total	2,367	4,142	3,673	5,159	4,608	19,949

1 *See* Appendix IV for a list of the Ministries and Offices included, for a breakdown of recurrent expenditure, and for total capital expenditure.

137. The policy laid down in paragraphs 166 and 167 of the Development Plan was to hold constant, as far as possible, expenditure of a purely administrative nature. There have, however, been unavoidable increases associated with the general increase in Government activity and with organisational changes arising out of the achievement of internal self-government.

Audit

138. This office has been greatly expanded to enable it to exercise effective control over the increasing volume and variety of Government and Local Government financial transactions.

Ministry of Finance

139. The past four years have witnessed the strengthening of the Treasury, the creation of an Inland Revenue Division and the establishment of an Organisation and Methods Division. As a result the Ministry is better equipped to collect revenue, and to exercise its responsibility to Government and the Legislature in establishment matters and in the control of public expenditure.

140. The Training Section of the Ministry has intensified in-service training in the Public Service in pursuance of the policy laid down in Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1956. In 1958, the Government also secured, through the good offices of the Ford Foundation, the services of Dr J. Donald Kingsley to study the training and staffing problems of the Regional Public Service. His report has now been considered by the Government and his principal recommendations, which have been accepted, will shortly be implemented.

Ministry of Local Government

141. *Loans to Local Government Councils.*—Government's policy has been to grant loans only in respect of capital schemes which would promote the development of local government services and also eventually become financially self supporting. Most applications received have been for market development schemes, but the majority of these have had to be referred back to Councils for further consideration. The principal difficulty of Councils in preparing their schemes and submitting applications is the lack of competent technical advice and assistance. So far loans totalling £187,000 have been approved.

142. *Grants-in-Aid.*—As a result of changes in grants-in-aid policy authorised in 1957 on the recommendations made by a Working Party on the Relationship between Government and the Local Authorities, grants-in-aid expenditure increased by £196,000 in 1957-58. The main cause of this increase was Government's decision to increase the grants-in-aid of primary education from 85% to 87% of teachers' salaries. Teachers' salaries will be met by Government in full in 1959-60.

Ministry of Home Affairs and Midwest Affairs

143. The Information Services of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Midwest Affairs now operate a fleet of forty cinema vans and six cinema barges. The Film Production Unit, which started operations in April 1957, has produced twenty-six news-reels of 10 to 12 minutes duration and a number of feature films, notably "Forward to a new Nigeria" a 65-minute documentary on the activities of Western Region Delegates to the 1957 Constitutional Conference; and "Self-Government Celebrations in Western Nigeria" a 90-minute feature film. The Information Services have also been producing a weekly newspaper "Western News" since 1955 and a quarterly illustrated magazine

"Western Nigeria Illustrated" since 1956. The latter is the first magazine in West Africa to be published with a cover and four-paged inset in colour. Numerous other publications have been produced. In addition, starting in 1958-59, £25,000 is being spent annually on external publicity.

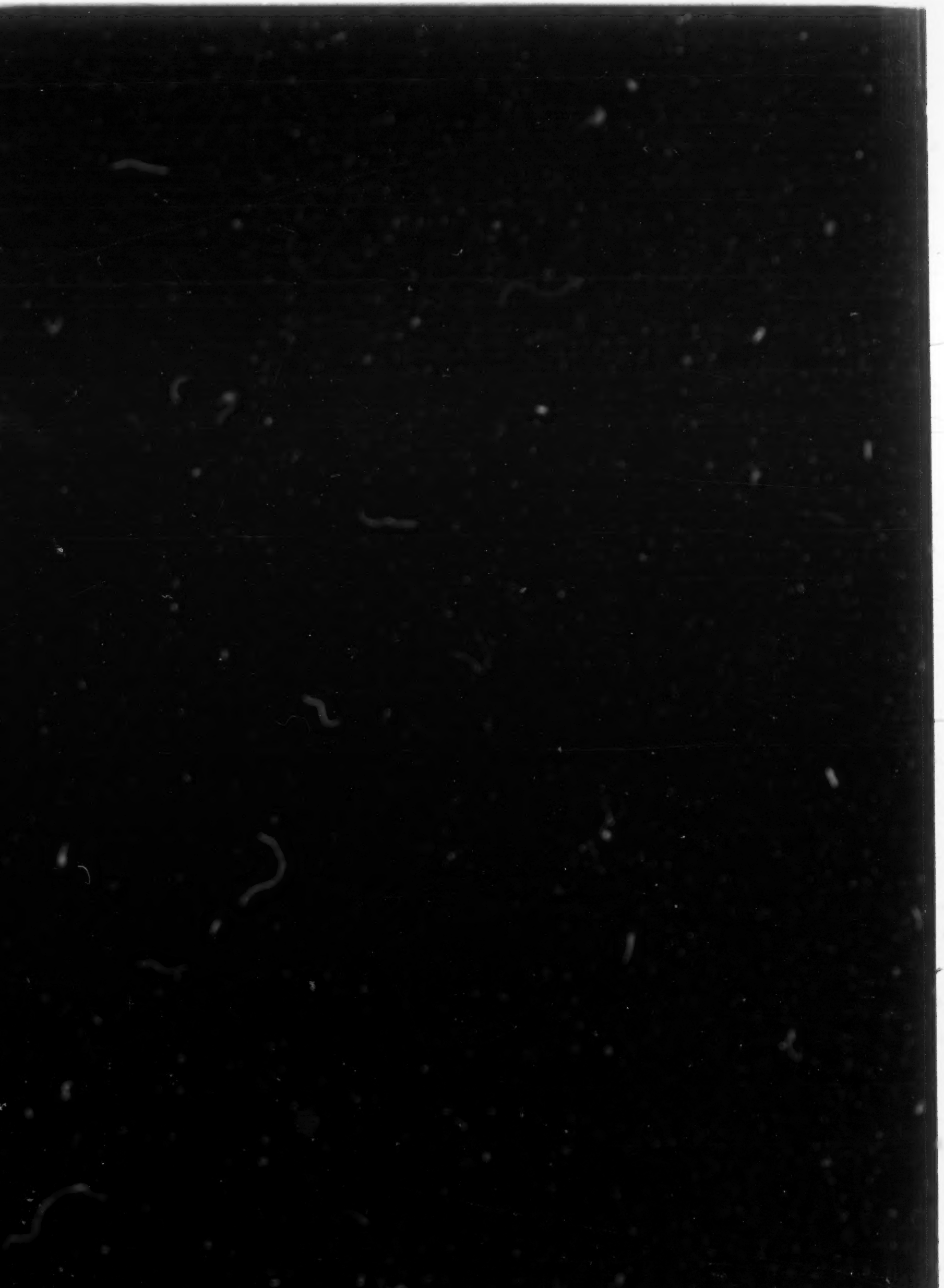
144. The volume of work undertaken by the Printing Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Midwest Affairs has continued to rise very rapidly. In addition to the work undertaken for Government, the value of outside work done has risen from a few hundred pounds to some £10,000. The Regional Press was the first in West Africa to undertake the printing of a Daily Hansard and the colour printing for "Western Nigeria Illustrated" mentioned above. The Press is now engaged in the printing of a new edition of the Laws of Western Nigeria.

Cultural Research

145. The Yoruba Historical Research Scheme has been making steady progress along the lines laid down in paragraphs 116-119 of the Development Plan. Although much progress has been made, the project cannot be completed during the current planning period.

General

146. There have been other substantial increases in expenditure, which have no direct significance in terms of economic development, and do not call for specific mention in this Report.



MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF REVENUE, 1955-60

	1955-56	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	TOTAL
(A).—PRINCIPAL REGIONAL SOURCES OF REVENUE						
1. Personal Income Tax[1]	621	905	315	475	530	2,846
2. Export Duty[2]						
(*i*) Cocoa	2,133	1,660	2,146	2,196	4,575	12,710
(*ii*) Palm Produce	505	589	444	529	1,022	3,089
(*iii*) Rubber	540	480	353	382	807	2,562
(*iv*) Timber	86	62	65	70	140	423
(*v*) Other Products	16	45	14	9	18	102
SUB-TOTAL—(2) (*i*)-(*v*) ...	3,280	2,836	3,022	3,186	6,562	18,886
3. Sales Tax on Produce	625	819	580	625	655	3,304
4. Import Duty on Motor Fuel	976	1,027	1,031	1,063	1,652	5,749
(B).—OTHER REGIONAL SOURCES OF REVENUE:						
5. Motor Licensing	238	274	333	470	520	1,835
6. Interest	118	329	291	306	325	1,369
7. Expenditure on Cocoa: Contribution by Western Region Marketing Board ...	(495)[3]	750	750	750	750	3,000
8. Produce Inspection: Marketing Board ...	133	134	251	229	201	948
9. Other Sources	458	865	882	905	919	4,029
(C).—STATUTORY GRANTS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT[4]	6,424	7,583	8,035	7,870	6,366	36,278
(D).—DEVELOPMENT GRANTS[5]	1,508	—	—	—	—	1,508
TOTAL	14,381	15,522	15,490	15,879	18,480	79,752

NOTES

[1] Up to March 1957 Personal Income Tax included General (Capitation) Tax. With the introduction of Regional Income Tax in 1957 and the decision to transfer personal income tax on non-Africans to the Regional Government, it is now composed of revenue from personal income tax on Africans and non-Africans.

[2] Until 1st April, 1959 Export Duty together with Excise and Import Duties were statutory payments by the Federal to the Regional Government. Then 50 per cent of all export duties was returned to the Regions in proportion to the amount of duty deemed attributable to produce from each Region. Under the new Revenue allocation arrangements proceeds from export duty now form independent Regional sources of revenue and Regional Governments get the whole of the proceeds.

[3] Not included in the Total figure because the expenditure for this year was reimbursed directly by the Marketing Board

[4] These, under the new Revenue allocation arrangements, now include Import Duty on Tobacco, Excise Duty on Tobacco, and Grant from the newly established Distributable Pool.

[5] Includes Special Development Grant arising out of the 1954 Constitutional changes, and C.D. and W. Grants subsequently credited to Capital Budget.

BREAKDOWN AND CLASSIFICATION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1955-60

Classification of Expenditure		*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	TOTAL
I.—AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES		*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
(*a*) Agriculture		50	176	130	208	288	852
(*b*) Livestock		3	16	5	12	11	47
(*c*) Forestry		2	8	7	3	1	21
(*d*) Fisheries		4	—	1	—	4	9
SUB-TOTAL		59	200	143	223	304	929
II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY							
(*a*) Trade		—	2	—	—	—	2
(*b*) Industry		6	5	6	4	5	26
(*c*) Co-operatives		—	2	2	—	36	40
(*d*) Produce Inspection		—	11	3	—	14	28
SUB-TOTAL		6	20	11	4	55	96
III.—WORKS, TRANSPORT AND POWER							
(*a*) Electricity		—	—	2	10	45	57
(*b*) Roads and Bridges		711	907	517	709	3,820	6,664
(*c*) Water Supplies		265	627	305	891	1,440	3,528
(*d*) Works Maintenance and Services ...		93	77	57	117	155	499
SUB-TOTAL		1,069	1,611	881	1,727	5,460	10,748
IV.—LANDS, SURVEY AND TOWN PLANNING ...		90	70	29	80	229	498
V.—SOCIAL SERVICES							
(*a*) Education		1,445	1,112	1,205	1,252	1,624	6,638
(*b*) Medical and Public Health		678	474	432	433	1,295	3,222
(*c*) Community Development and Social Welfare		81	39	25	90	—	235
SUB-TOTAL		2,204	1,625	1,572	1,775	2,919	10,095
VI.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		1,373	1,521	1,297	2,386	1,911	8,488
VII.—CORPORATION FINANCE							
(*a*) Development Corporation		—	—	—	1,600	2,600	4,200
(*b*) Finance Corporation		—	550	—	1,200	500	2,250
(*c*) Printing Corporation...		49	17	41	73	10	190
(*d*) Housing Corporation		—	—	—	267	480	747
(*e*) Electricity Corporation of Nigeria ...		—	275	—	77	500	852
SUB-TOTAL	£	49	842	41	3,217	4,090	8,239
TOTAL	£	4,850	5,889	3,974	9,412*	14,968	39,093

* Figures differ from corresponding figures in Table III, which gives the more up to date revise estimate of expenditure for 1958-59, £4.85 million used in compiling the 1959-6 Capital Budget Financial Statement.

BREAKDOWN AND CLASSIFICATION OF RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE

	1955-60					
	1955-56	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	TOTAL
	£,000	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*	*£,000*
I.—AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES:						
(*a*) Agriculture	724	781	832	1,041	1,004	4,382
(*b*) Livestock	45	54	45	48	95	287
(*c*) Forestry	157	174	177	141	148	797
(*d*) Fisheries	6	9	10	13	14	52
SUB-TOTAL	932	1,018	1,064	1,243	1,261	5,518
II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY						
(*a*) Trade	—	—	3	4	4	11
(*b*) Industry	62	60	64	13	14	213
(*c*) Co-operatives	55	74	88	74	75	366
(*d*) Produce Inspection	136	183	174	217	201	911
SUB-TOTAL	253	317	329	308	294	1,501
III.—WORKS, TRANSPORT AND POWER						
(*a*) Roads and Bridges	291	325	367	468	457	1,908
(*b*) Works Maintenance and Services ...	743	931	802	1,052	1,022	4,550
SUB-TOTAL	1,034	1,256	1,169	1,520	1,479	6,458
IV.—SOCIAL SERVICES						
(*a*) Education	4,021	4,409	4,887	5,809	6,700	25,826
(*b*) Medical and Public Health	837	1,032	1,283	1,477	1,474	6,103
(*c*) Community Development and Social Welfare	40	59	72	133	99	403
SUB-TOTAL	4,898	5,500	6,242	7,419	8,273	32,332
V.—LANDS, SURVEY AND TOWN PLANNING ...	115	167	179	214	178	853
VI.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
(*a*) Government*	2,844	2,800	2,619	3,441	3,391	15,095
(*b*) Public Debt Charges	54	229	504	604	604	1,995
SUB-TOTAL	2,898	3,029	3,123	4,045	3,995	17,090
TOTAL ... ... £	10,130	11,287	12,106	14,749	15,480	63,752

* Includes General Administration expenditure of all Ministries.

APPENDIX IV

ADMINISTRATIVE MINISTRIES AND OFFICES EXPENDITURE, 1955-60

(£,000)

BREAKDOWN OF RECURRENT EXPENDITURE:	*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	TOTAL *1955-60*
1. Governor and Governor's Office ...	32	30	32	36	37	167
2. Premier's Office	68	96	190	156	332	842
3. Audit	32	48	51	59	72	262
4. Electoral Commission	—	—	—	82	82	164
5. Judicial	67	110	128	150	157	612
6. Legislature	138	114	121	157	159	689
7. Public Service Commission	21	26	33	36	36	152
8. Treasury (formerly Ministry of Finance)	109	868	703	1,095	895	3,670
9. Ministry of Home Affairs and Midwest Affairs	169	346	397	590	544	2,046
10. Ministry of Justice	21	27	37	59	65	209
11. Ministry of Economic Planning	—	—	4	25	36	65
12. Ministry of Local Government	25	634	636	320	267	1,882
13. Local Government Service Board ...	—	—	—	8	15	23
14. Expenditure Heads no longer appearing in Estimates	312	322	44	—	—	678
TOTAL, RECURRENT EXPENDITURE ...	994	2,621	2,376	2,773	2,697	11,461
TOTAL, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ...	1,373	1,521	1,297	2,386	1,911	8,488

APPENDIX V

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL RECURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1955-60

	Recurrent Expenditure in £m.	*Percentage of Total Recurrent Expenditure*	*Capital Expenditure in £m.*	*Percentage of Total Capital Expenditure*	*Total Expenditure (Recurrent and capital)*	*Percentage of Total Expenditure*
I. Agriculture and Natural Resources...	5.518	8.7	0.929	2.4	6.447	6.3
II. Trade and Industry	1.501	2.4	0.096	0.2	1.597	1.5
III. Works, Transport and Power ...	6.458	10.1	10.748	27.5	17.206	16.7
IV. Lands, Survey and Townplanning ...	0.853	1.3	0.498	1.3	1.351	1.3
V. Social Services	32.332	50.7	10.095	25.8	42.427	41.3
VI. General Administration	17.090	26.8	8.488	21.7	25.578	24.9
VII. Corporation Finance—Government Payments (Loans and Grants) to the Corporation ...	—		8.239	21.1	8.239	8.0
TOTAL	63.752	100.0	39.093	100.0	102.845	100.0

APPENDIX VA

COMPARISON BETWEEN 1955-56 AND 1959-60 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	1955-56		1959-60	
	Expenditure £m.	*Percentage*	*Expenditure £m.*	*Percentage*
I. Agriculture and Natural Resources ...	0.932	9.2	1.261	8.1
II. Trade and Industry	0.253	2.5	0.294	1.9
III. Works, Transport and Power	1.034	10.2	1.479	9.6
IV. Lands, Survey and Townplanning ...	0.115	1.1	0.178	1.2
V. Social Services	4.898	48.4	8.273	53.4
VI. General Administration	2.898	28.6	3.995	25.8
TOTAL	10.130	100.0	15.480	100.0

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

TABLE A: SCHOOL AND COLLEGE POPULATION IN WESTERN REGION, 1954-58
(FIGURES IN 000's)

YEAR	PRIMARY			SECONDARY (GRAMMAR)			SECONDARY (MODERN)			TEACHER TRAINING			POST-SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIPS*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Government	W.R.P. D.B.	Total
1954	341	116	457	8	1	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	120	178	298
1955	537	275	812	9	2	11	3	1	4	5	2	7	106	84	190
1956	584	324	908	11	2	13	10	3	13	7	2	9	106	—	106
1957	620	363	983	14	3	17	24	7	31	8	2	10	80	—	80
1958	643	394	1,037	16	3	19	33	11	44	8	2	10	2	—	2 †

N.A.—Figures not available.
*—Figures shown under Post Secondary Scholarships are absolute and *not* in thousands.
†—1958 awards being made in 1959.

TABLE B: MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN WESTERN REGION, 1954-58

YEARS	General Hospitals and Nursing Homes			Dispensaries			Maternities, Clinics and Rural Health Centres			Dental Centres		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
1954	15	23	38	210	28	238	126	56	182	2	—	2
1955	17	23	40	271	30	301	177	58	235	2	—	2
1956	17	25	42	290	30	320	185	69	254	6	—	6
1957	23	26	49	300	30	330	194	88	282	6	—	6
1958	23	26	49	312	30	342	205	88	293	6	—	6

Note.—Government includes Local Authorities and Private includes private, individuals and missions.

TABLE C: CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN WESTERN REGION, 1954-58

Types of Society	Numbers Per Year			
	1954-55	*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*
Produce Marketing Societies	434	521	602	634
Produce Marketing Unions	18	19	21	21
Thrifts and Savings Societies	124	44	54	59
Thrifts and Credit Societies	25	41	73	92
Group Farming Societies	8	18	29	27
Consumers' Societies	7	7	16	15
Craft Societies	8	9	10	15
Others	17	21	46	63
TOTAL	631	680	851	926

TABLE D: PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1954-58

Types of Societies	*Paid-up Share Capital £ per Year*			
	1954-55	*1955-56*	*1956-57*	*1957-58*
Produce Marketing Societies	29,922	54,764	70,199	72,680
Produce Marketing Unions	5,990	6,898	8,437	9,320
Thrifts and Credit Societies	1,572	2,300	5,004	6,281
Group Farming Societies	1,762	2,584	1,602	1,449
Consumers' Societies	2,271	1,115	2,031	2,203
Craft Societies	320	395	506	550
Others	3,060	7,402	9,962	9,931
TOTAL	44,897	75,458	97,741	102,414

TABLE E: ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN REGION PROGRESS IN ROAD TARRING

Grade of Road	*Total Mileage tarred before 1st April, 1955*	*Total Mileage tarred between 1-4-55 and 31st March, 1959*	*Total Mileage under tarring or scheduled for tarring before 1st April, 1960**	*Total Mileage which will have been tarred by 31st March, 1960*
Trunk B Roads	399	475	74	948
Provincial Roads A	26	18	—	44
Provincial Roads B	52	83	—	135
Provincial Roads C	24	77	47	148
District Roads	8	49	31	88
TOTAL	509	702	152	1,363

*The figures shown under this Column do not include the mileage which will be bituminous surfaced under the Special Road Development Programme for which the Legislature is being asked to approve a capital expenditure of £2.5 million in 1959-60. It is estimated that a total of 600 miles will be bituminous surfaced under this special programme in addition to the total mileage of 152 miles (shown in this column) already scheduled for tarring during 1959-60.

TABLE F: QUANTITIESAND VALUES [1] OF PRINCIPAL EXPORT CROPS, 1954-58

Calender Year	*Palm Kernels*		*Palm Oil*		*Rubber*		*Financial Year*	*Timber*		*Cocoa*	
	Tons [2]	*£,000*	*Tons* [2]	*£,000*	*Tons* [3]	*£,000*		*Cub. ft.* [4]	*£,000*	*Tons* [2]	*£,000*
1954	221,740	10,887	29,066	1,875	17,857	2,421	1954–55	21,485	9,239	75,806	30,247
1955	202,836	8,986	22,114	1,597	27,235	5,022	1955–56	23,493	8,457	107,819	31,914
1956	226,639	10,267	20,438	1,641	34,445	5,703	1956–57	19,504	6,436	135,673	27,813
1957	189,406	8,372	16,155	1,355	35,953	6,191	1957-58	18,838	5,651	73,610	14,133
1958	210,202	9,417	16,319	1,257	36,616	6,500	1958–59	N.A.	N.A.	125,993[5]	37,798

NOTES

1. Average export value per unit in the calendar year applied to total quantity.
2. Produce Inspection gradings.
3. Exports from Western Region ports and Lagos.
4. Total production.
5. To 28th February, 1959.

N.A.—Not Available.